

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$1.75 per annum, strictly in advance—
\$2.00 if not; \$2.00, if payment is delayed.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks
for each cent.

VOL. LXIII.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1863.

NO. 49.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the 2d of July, 1859, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I, SAMUEL WOLF, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do, therefore, hereby give this public notice to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a General Election will be held in said County, on the Second Tuesday of October next, (the 13th,) in the several districts, composed of the following Townships, viz:

In the First district, composed of the Town of Gettysburg, at the Court House, in Gettysburg.

In the Second district, composed of the township of German, at the house of Nathaniel Bames, in the town of Littlestown, in the township of German.

In the Third district, composed of the township of Oxford, at the house of Anthony Shanesburg, in the town of New Oxford.

In the Fourth district, composed of the townships of Lattimore and Huntington, at the house of G. W. Hildebrand, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth district, composed of the townships of Hummelton and Linerty, at the Public School House in Helderberg.

In the Sixth district, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house of East Occipin, by Daniel Becker, in the town of New Berlin.

In the Seventh district, composed of the township of Menallen, in the Public School House in the town of Bendersville.

In the Eighth district, composed of the township of Hagerstown, at the house of Jacob L. Gies, in Hagerstown.

In the Ninth district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house now occupied by John P. Butt, in said township.

In the Tenth district, composed of the township of Conowingo, at the house of John B. Bury, in McSherrytown.

In the Eleventh district, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of Alfred C. Cook, in Helderberg.

In the Twelfth district, composed of the townships of Mountjoy, at the house of Mrs. V. Haas, in said township.

In the Thirteenth district, composed of the township of Mountpleasant, at the public School House in said township, situated at the cross roads, the one leading to Oxford and the other to the town of Hagerstown.

In the Fourteenth district, composed of the township of Mountpleasant, at the house of R. M. Dick, in said township.

In the Fifteenth district, composed of the township of Barwick, at the public School House in Abbottstown.

In the Sixteenth district, composed of the township of Freedom, at the house of Nicholas Brown, in said township.

In the Seventeenth district, composed of the township of Union, at the house of Enoch Leffer, in said township.

In the Eighteenth district, composed of the township of Butler, at the public School House in Middletown, in said township.

In the Nineteenth district, composed of the township of Berwick, at the Pigeon Hill School House, in said township.

In the Twentieth district, composed of the township of Cumberland, at the house of D. Bluebaugh, in the borough of Gettysburg.

At which time and place will be elected One Governor of the Commonwealth; One Judge of the Supreme Court; One Member of Assembly; One Associate Judge; One Sheriff; One Register and Recorder; One Clerk of the Court; One County Treasurer; One Commissioner; One Director of the Poor; One Auditor;

Particular attention is directed to the Act of Assembly, passed on the 27th day of February, 1849, entitled "An act relative to voting at elections in Adams, Dauphin, York, Lancaster, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene and Erie counties."

Section 1. It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same—that it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the counties of Adams, Lancaster, Dauphin, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie, from and after the passage of this act, to vote for all candidates for the various offices to be filled at an election on said day or day:—Provided, That the official or gentry candidate is voted for, shall be designated, as required by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 2. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 3. That the election for Judges shall be held and conducted in the several election districts in the same manner in all respects as elections for representative officers shall be held and conducted, and by the same Judges, Inspectors, and other officers, and the provisions of the act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and the several supplements, and all other like laws, as far as the same may be in force and applicable, shall be deemed and taken to apply to the elections for Judges provided. That the several electors shall vote for judges of the Supreme Court on a separate piece of paper, and for all other officers required to be learned in the law, on another separate piece of paper.

Also—In and by virtue of the 14th section of the act aforesaid, every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judicial department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any City, or Commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment

Choice Poetry.

WOMAN ORIGINALLY SILENT.

Charles Swan tells us, in a musical song, that woman's first charming was done without words! He says:

When bright with woman's glance and grace,
Fair Eve to Adam's love was given,
He gazed upon her beautiful face,
And thought that earth indeed was heaven.
Each day some new delight appeared,
I wish some new delight appeared.
At last he found—she had a tongue!
She had within those ruby gates,
With all those pearls to scream it,
He heard her tongue—no more a state—
She talked, as only woman can—
A power they've kept for ages long,
Her plan was still the better plan,
Her tongue by far the better tongue.
Despite her charms that sweetly beamed,
Poor Adam thought, before a week,
That though perfection else, it seemed
A great mistake to make her speak.
And as he said, his heart was true,
And as he said, his heart was true;
He would not with an atom part,
No—not a jot except her tongue.

MINISTRY OF ANGELS.

How cheering the thought that the spirits of bliss
Will bend their bright wings to the spirit such as
this:
Will leave the sweet joys of the mansion above,
To breathe of our bosom some message of love!
They come, on the wings of the morning they come,
Impatient to lead some poor wanderer home:
Some pilgrim to travel from stormy rhode,
And lay him to rest in the arms of his God.

Miscellaneous.

Sickness Not Causeless.

There never can be disease without a cause; and almost always the cause is in the person who is ill. He is the cause either something which he ought not to have done, or he has omitted something which he should have attended to.

Another important item is, that sickness does not, as a general thing, come on suddenly; as seldom does it thus come as a house becomes enveloped in flames, on the instant of the fire first breaking out. There is generally a spark, a tiny flame, a trifling blaze. It is so with disease, and a prudent safety is always an important element of safety and deliverance. A little child wakes up in the night with a disturbing cough, but which after a while passes off, and the parent feels relieved; the second night, the cough is more decided; the third, it is a croup, and in a few hours more, the darling is dead!

Had that child been kept warm in bed all the day after the first cough, it would have been lighted, and the cough would have passed off, and the parent would have been well.

An innumerable number of human sufferings, and many lives would be saved every year, if two things were done uniformly. First, when two uncomfortable feelings are noticed begin at once, trace the cause of it, and avoid that cause ever after. Second, use means at once to remove the symptom; and among these, the best are those which are most universally available and applicable, as rest, warmth, abstinence, and a clean person, and pure air. When animals are ill, they follow nature's instinct, and lie down to rest. Many a valuable life has been lost by the untimely efforts of the patient to "keep up," when the most fitting place was a warm bed and a quiet apartment.

Some persons attempt to "harden their constitutions," by exposing themselves to the causes which induced their sufferings, as if they could by so doing, get accustomed to the exposure, and ever thereafter endure it with good impunity. A good constitution, like a good garment, lasts the longer by its being taken care of. If a finger has been burned by putting it in the fire and is cured never so well, it will be burned again as often as it is put in the fire; such a result is inevitable. There is no such thing as hardening one's self against the cause of disease. What gives a man a cold to-day, will give him a cold to-morrow, and the next day, and the next. What lies in the stomach like a heavy weight to-day, will do the same to-morrow; not in a less degree, but a greater; and as we get older, and get more under the influence of disease, lesser causes have greater ill effects; so that the older we get, the greater need is there for increased efforts to avoid hardships and exposures, and to be more prompt in rectifying any symptoms, by rest, warmth, and abstinence.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

JOHN CRESSA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
JAMES P. LINNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, July 1, 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:
I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same runs on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the said Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed this 1st day of July, A. D. 1862.

W. H. SHULTZ,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

DR. ROBERT FORNBERG'S

A Ward Meets Baiter, The Copperhead Editor.

Wan on the Poles, I forgot witch war,
sez "the proper study of mankind is man,"
but to understand human nature perfectly
requires some knowledge of the animal & fur
instance snail! There's a grate eel of
human natur in snail!

A Model Sentinel.

An anecdote is related of one of the citizen soldiers in the expedition of the Massachusetts Blues against the insurgents in 1794 which is worthy of being recorded. The person referred to was a German by birth, of the name of Koch, and was well known in his day, as a large door under writer. He died some twenty years since in Paris, whither he had gone for the benefit of the climate, leaving a large fortune estimated at \$1,200,000. Mr. Koch, like young Shaw, was a private in the Massachusetts Blues. It fell to his lot one night to be stationed sentinel over a baggage wagon. The weather was cold, raw, stormy and wet. This set the sentinel working. After remaining on his post for an hour, he was heard calling lustily "Corporal of the guard! Corporal of the guard!" The corporal came and inquired what was wanted. Koch having to be relieved a few minutes, having something to say to Macpherson. He was gruff, and in a few minutes stood in the presence of the general.

"Well, Mr. Koch, what is your pleasure?" asked Macpherson.

"Why, General, I wish to know what may be der value of dat wagon over which I am shentinel?"

"How should I know, Koch?"

"Well, something appoximate—oot to be particular."

"A thousand dollars, perhaps?"

"Very well, General Macpherson, I write a check for der money, and den I will go to bet."

Grindline.

One day last week, says the Perthshire Journal, happened, a venturesome darsel from Foss, Scotland, to be in Portmarnock quarter, on her way to Glenelg. When she came to Lyon Bridge, she took the road to the south end of the bridge, instead of that to the north end. After going on by the south road for some distance, she found that she was wrong, for the road on the south is merely a private one leading to a farmhouse. Presently, she observed the proper road on the north side of the river. What was she to do? Retrace her steps? That was out of the question, for she was in a hurry, and had no time to lose. A short inward debate settled the matter. She would cross the stream at the first convenient place. That is not, however, an easy matter to find, where the river runs with deep and rapid swirls among the rocks. At last she found a place where she thought she might cross by leaping from stone to stone. Some springs she made with perfect success, but there remained one more to gain the wished-for north road; and accomplish it successfully she could not. So down she squatted on the boulder, and stripped her "shoon," and commenced wading. Horrible sight! she was soon off the boulder, but she lost her footing, and was swept down by the tumbling current. At this perilous juncture, however, her erudition spread out her little circumference on the water, and her lungs circumspectly retained their fill of air, kept her head in its natural elevation above water, until she floated down pool after pool, and rapid after rapid, to a point of jutting rock, where she managed to scramble out. When she got fairly on shore, she made for the nearest habitation, where she was warmed and clad, after which she set off for the glen, singing "Grindline forever!"

Conjunction and Agreement.

In a lesson in parsing the sentences, "Man, counting capacity of a bliss," etc., the word "counting" came to a young miss of fourteen to parse. She commenced hesitatingly, but got along well enough until she was to tell what it agreed with. "Here she stopped short. The teacher said, 'Very well, what does counting agree with?' Ellen blushed, and hung down her head. 'Ellen, what do you know what that agrees with?' 'Ye—ye—yes, sir.' 'Well, Ellen, what does it agree with?' 'Blushing still more and stammering, Ellen says, 'It agrees with all the girls, sir!'

Forty years ago there lived in the village of Sag Harbor an aged couple, who had a son. Sam was a trifle under-dressed originally, and a good deal demoralized latterly, and had come to be a burden to his parents. The mother was very deaf and when Father came into the house one morning and announced that the old one was dead, she didn't hear correctly. "Dead!—poor Sam! I love, he is better off, I dare say!" "The old cow, mother, the old cow!"—in a louder tone. Poor Sam! Well, we must be reconciled, father!" "I say mother [at the top of his voice] the old cow is dead!" The old cow dead! Good Lord! what are we going to do?"

A Brown was speaking of Joe If—to a friend one day, and said of him, "Joe is a first-rate fellow, but it must be confessed, he has his failings. I am sorry it is so, but I cannot tell a lie for any man. I love Joe, but I love truth more."

"My dear Brown," said Joe, who overheard the remark, "I never thought you would prefer a perfect stranger to an old acquaintance."

Artemus Ward says there are no daily papers published in his town, but there is a ladies' sewing circle, which answers the same purpose.

When it is Dark.

The following beautiful sentiment is taken from "Meister Karl's Sketch Book," entitled "The Night of Heaven." It is full of touching tenderness:—"It is dark when the honorable and honest man seeks the result of long years swept away by the knavish, heartless adversary. It is dark when he sees the clouds of sorrow gather around, and knows that the hopes and happiness of others are fading with his own. But in that hour the memory of past integrity will be a true consolation, and assure him even here on earth of gleams of light in heaven. It is dark when the dear voice of that sweet child, once so fondly loved, is no more heard around in murmurs. Dark, when the light, patting feet no more respond without the threshold, or ascend step by step the stairs. Dark, when some well known air recalls the strain once attained by the childish voice now hushed in death! Darkness; but only the gloom which heralds the dying of immortality and the infinite light of heaven."

Keeping Verbenas over Winter.

My "better half" has no difficulty in keeping the Verbenas in the house through the winter; with her the question has been how to keep Verbenas in the open border. After many experiments she has succeeded in the past winter, by placing over the plants a frame made for protecting cucumber hills, having in it a 10 by 12 glass. The Verbenas remained in fine condition, fresh and green, all winter, was uncovered early in April, then growing vigorously, and on the 10th of May was in full bloom. Those kept in the house are put in the fall early enough to root well before freezing weather comes on; they are then placed in the east windows of our sitting room, where we have wood fires, and never allow the frost to enter. The plants are kept clean and moist, tobacco smoke applied when necessary, and thus the plants are kept vigorous and healthy through the entire winter. This spring they commenced blooming the last of May.

If one will but pay attention to the plants, it is easy to see whether they are suffering from lack of water, or from insects, when the proper remedy can be applied and the plants kept in a healthy state.—*Horticultural.*

Family Records.

The post office in a town in Dixie was kept in a bar room of a tavern, a great resort for loungers. An old chap more remarkable for his coarseness and fidelity than for his manners, was sitting there one day with a lot of his boon companions, when the Methodist minister, a new comer, entered and asked for letters.

Old Swipes spoke up bluntly:

"Are you the Methodist parson, just come here to preach?"

"I am," pleasantly replied the minister.

"Well," said Swipes, "will you tell me how old the devil is?"

"Keep your own family record," replied the minister, and left the house amid the roars of the company.

RIPID INCREASE OF A FAMILY.—A German named Hoedrich, residing five miles west of La Crosse, was married in Portage in November, 1860, to a German girl. In August, 1861, Mrs. Hoedrich gave birth to three boys, two of whom lived. In June, 1862, she gave birth to three boys and a girl, two of the boys and the girl living. On the 5th of this month she gave birth to two girls and a boy, all of whom are alive and well. Ten children in less than three years is pretty good, even for this vicinity. The parents are proud of their success in the family line, and point with pleasure to their company of German infantry. Government cannot afford to lose the head of that family.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

THE TITANS OF AMERICA.—A correspondent of the American Pharmaceutical Journal says:

While you have spoken of the Kentuckians, Tennesseeans, West Virginians, and Marylanders, as being so large and finely developed, permit me to say that the true Titans of America have escaped your notice—men among whom, though nobody myself, I have walked, feeling myself among gods—physically speaking, of course, men beside whom the Highlanders are in a measure pygmies—men among whom six feet three inches and a chest of forty five, forty eight, and even fifty inches are not uncommon—I mean the backwoodsman of Maine, to whom three generations spent for the most part in the open air, battling with the pine monarchs that girt the Umbagog, the Moosehead, and other lakes and streams of that wild, bracing, Northern climate, have given the most gigantic development of physical power which I ever saw or had any authentic account of.

Well, Sambo, how do you like your new place?" "Oh berry well, massa."

"What did you have for breakfast this morning?" "Why, you see, massa, I had three eggs for myself, and gib me do brof."

Well, Jane, this is a queer world, said Joe to his wife; "a set of women philosophers has just sprung up." "Indeed," said Jane, "and what do they hold?" "The strangest thing in nature," said he, "their tongues."

A lady, upon being told that a friend wished to see her, desired her little daughter, about eight or nine years of age, to say that she was not in. Upon this, the friend anxious to have an interview, asked the child when her mother would be likely to return. The little thing very innocently said, calling up stairs, "Mamma, the lady wishes to know when you will be in?"

THE TUNNEL UNDER LAKE MICHIGAN.

We mentioned, a few days ago, that the contract for the construction of this gigantic work was awarded to a party in this city. The proposed tunnel is intended to secure to the people of Chicago a supply of better water than can be got near the shore of the lake. It is to be two miles in length, extending from the shore directly under the lake, perpendicularly to the shore. It is to be five feet clear in diameter, walled with brick and cement eight inches thick. The bottom of the shore end of the tunnel to be sixty feet below the level of the lake, and to descend at the rate of two feet per mile to the further end. There are to be four shafts opening from the tunnel to the world above—one on land, one in the lake, at the further end, and two at intermediate points in the lake. These shafts in the lake are to be protected by cast iron cylinders, and to be protected by hollow pentagonal cribs.—*Harrisburg Tel.*

IMPROVED FEELING IN CANADA.—The Boston Traveller says:

We learn from a Boston gentleman, who has just returned from an extensive tour in Canada, that a gratifying change of sentiment in regard to the contest in the United States is already apparent in that country. Though there are yet many adherents of the South, the great mass of the people are disposed to rejoice at the late decisive Federal victory, and to hope that the struggle may end in the re-establishment of all the territory of the Republic. The leaders of the liberal party now controlling the Canadian Government are decidedly friendly to the North, and the present premier especially, notwithstanding the fact that his wife is a Louisiana lady, and owned a plantation in that State with three hundred negroes, who since the Federal occupation, have become free.

The Pittsburg Republican tells how

Colonel Brown was induced to excuse the young lady from walking with him. Colonel Brown is good looking and a famous dancer—prizes all the county balls and adores the city, well-to-do, sophisticated country girls. At a late ball on the frontier, some who were present saw the gallant Colonel approached a blushing damsel, and asked her to waltz, when she replied, "No! I thank you, I don't like to waltz; it always makes me puke!" The Colonel caved.

Mrs. Winnemaker, a giantess, died in

Bergen county, New York, a few days since. She weighed seven hundred pounds and had an appetite commensurate to her size. She would eat a forequarter of a lamb and half a peck of potatoes at a meal. At her last dinner, two dozen ears of corn made up a slight portion of her repast. Since her death, provisions in the neighborhood have fallen considerably.

A GIANT IN THE ARMY.—A pair of

government shoes was last week made in Boston for a Norwegian, a man of gigantic proportions. The size is No. 20, and the measure as follows: Heel 16 inches, ankle 12 inches, instep 12 inches, toes 11 inches. He is a color sergeant in an artillery regiment of the army, and is at present at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.—In announcing

the intended departure of the ship Mary Caroline Stephens, from this port, Nov. 1st, the agents of the society offer a free passage to emigrants to Liberia, and free farms and full citizenship after they get there, besides guaranteeing them comfortable subsistence for the first six months.

ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS.—

One hundred and sixty thousand immigrants have arrived at New York during the present year, an increase of eighty-four thousand over 1862. The steamers Glasgow, Siron and City of London, which arrived at New York on Monday from Liverpool, brought 1,100 passengers.

The Pittsburg Commercial affirms

that Gen. McClellan, speaking of Pennsylvania politics, expressed himself anxious for the re-election of Gov. Curtin, and that, if in the State, he should speak and vote for him.

A strong feeling of dissatisfaction

with the Rebel Government exists in Richmond which is a perfect military despotism. Guards are at every corner, and no one can walk the streets without a pass, causing great inconvenience to citizens, and a deep feeling of discontent prevails.

The Oswego Times wants to know

if a man has toricollis, ankylosis of the radius, paralyzation of the iler, atoria ad quartum, ventriculus, obliteration of the lacer labii, superioris aliquinasi, and besides don't feel very well himself, whether he would be exempt from the draft. Will somebody tell?

"Well, I suppose you have been out to

look at Texas—did you see anything of our old friend Jim, out there?" "Yes, gone daanged!" How? what does he do?" "Real crazy?" "Yes indeed, he doesn't know his own legs from his neighbors'."

Henry Ward Beecher says: "Life

would be a perpetual sea-hunt if a man were obliged to run down all the innumerable, invertebrates, the insinuations, and suspicious, which are interested against him."

Morgan's Chief Staff and his Misfortune.

[From the Dayton Journal, Oct. 2.]

Colonel Allison, John Morgan's chief of staff, has been paroled, and is wending his way South. The Columbus Journal published a story about him, which went to show that he was a repentant rebel.

"He spoke in desponding terms of the rebellion," said our contemporary, but that "the rebels regard the success of the peace work of the Vallandigham school as their only hope of being victorious. He looked upon Vallandigham as a true friend of the rebels, and would hail his election as a promising indication of a speedy termination of the war, by the withdrawal of our armies from the rebel States." This rebel Colonel Allison, decorated in Secesh uniform, cut a large swath in Columbus before he left, on Wednesday, and nobly rebuked him, but on his way to Zanesville, via the Central Ohio Railroad, he fell into the hands of one of the faithful. The incident was described to us by an eye-witness.

Colonel Allison sat with a brawny Copperhead on one side of the car, vomiting out treason, which his fellow traitor wearily accepted. Colonel Garrison Moody, with his daughter, sat opposite him, reading a newspaper. Colonel M. was restive, but restrained himself for some time. At last the rebel colonel—in full rebel uniform—who talked loud and defiantly, evidently desirous to attract attention—said that "it was the duty of the peace Democrats to elect Vallandigham. It was necessary to save them from Lincoln's cursed tyranny. It was the most deplorable tyranny on the face of the earth. Three months hence, you people of the North will appeal to us (rebels), suppliantly to come up and rescue you from Lincoln's despotism."

Hardly was the sentence concluded when Colonel Moody, frowning with indignation, dashed his paper to the floor, sprang across the car, seized the insolent rebel by the throat, and thrusting his knuckles into his face, hissed through his teeth: "You infamous scoundrel, how dare you insult my Government with your treason! How dare you pollute this atmosphere with your insults to my country? Shut your mouth, or I'll crush every bone in your body." Then the colonel seized the rebel by the breeches, with force enough almost to raise him from his seat. The rebel hastily, and with considerable trepidation, stammered, "I'll—I'll stop, sir!"

Quoth the colonel: "Yes, you will stop, you infernal rebel! Stop now, or I'll throw you out of the window." The train was going at twenty miles an hour. "I know your rights as a paroled prisoner. You are under the protection of the Government; that does not authorize you to abuse and insult it. You have abused your privilege. No man in rebel uniform shall abuse my Government in my hearing without paying the penalty of his insolence. By this time Allison's big Copperhead friend attempted to say something.

"Not a word from you!" said Colonel M. "you miserable Copperhead; you sat here and listened to this rebel's treason without resenting it. If you had a grain of manhood you would have saved me the necessity of interfering. Not a word from you, or I'll take you to hand. You are meaner than this rebel!" That settled the fellow, and he subsided. A third attempted to interpose, and was summarily dried up in a similar manner. The rebel colonel sank back into the corner of his seat, and tried to look composed, but his mind was evidently "all tore up." He did not even whisper again while the gallant Moody was on the cars. Col. Moody was right. He had shed his blood for his country; knew that a paroled rebel had no right to insult the Government which protected him, and justly felt it his duty to teach the villain a lesson he would not forget. A few instructions of this character will put a stop to the insolence of the scoundrels who insult us with their treason.

Accidental Explosion of Ammunition.

LOUISVILLE, October 4.—A cannon attached to battery I, First New York artillery, whilst going down Main street, near Sixth, this forenoon, exploded a shell contained therein, which instantly killed the cannonier and driver, and mortally wounded another cannonier. A third cannonier was also badly wounded.

The Nashville Press of to-day says that a terrible explosion has occurred near Bridgeport. "A train of twenty army ammunition wagons had camped near the city for the night, when two negroes had a difficulty, one of whom seized a shell, which he accidentally let fall among the ammunition, which caused it to explode and set fire to the wagon. Nine or ten men were killed and double, that number wounded. The fire finally reached the magazine, exploding it and destroying a vast quantity of ammunition."

Horrible Scene at an Execution.

On the 28th ult., Edward Elliott, of Company B, and Charles Eastman, of Company I, 14th Connecticut regiment, were shot at the head quarters of the Third Division of the Army of the Potomac for desertion. Elliott was about 21 years of age, and a native of Boston. Eastman was about 23 years of age, and from Coraish, Maine. The men were very penitent, and behaved themselves with great propriety and courage before their execution. Eastman was baptized on the spot where he met his fate.

The correspondent of the New York Herald describes the closing scene in the lives of the unfortunate men, which must have been horrible to witness:

"The Rev. Mr. Stevens knelt down, taking each of the men by the hand; they and the Rev. Mr. Murphy knelt beside him and joined in fervent prayer. Capt. Fields now came up and bade good-bye to the prisoners; Elliott sat back on his coffin; Eastman knelt in prayer. His voice was audible above the click and sound of the guns as they were brought to 'present.' The word 'fire' having been given, Elliott fell back gently on his coffin, only wounded, while Eastman jumped up and tore the bandage from his eyes, evidently unaltered. The reserve was ordered up, Eastman appeared as if electrified, and placed his hands before his eyes to shut out the horrible sight. The men again missed. The Provost Marshal seeing this, in mercy, pulled out the trigger and shot him through the head; he also fired another ball through Elliott's head. After the two unfortunate men were pronounced lifeless the troops were marched by the corpse. The Provost Guard had some co-opt prisoners in charge, and as they passed the bodies they were seen to change color and tremble."



TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 13, 1863.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CLATSOP COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL AGNEW,
OF BLAINE COUNTY.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

JUDGE
JOSEPH WIEMAN.

ASSEMBLY
COL. C. H. RUEHLER.

SHERIFF
JACOB P. LOWER.

REGISTER & RECORDER
CHARLES S. MARTIN.

CLERK OF THE COURTS
FRANCIS KRIGHTEN.

THE VENERABLE
JOHN H. McLELLAN.

COMMISSIONER
CORNELIUS C. MYERS.

DIRECTOR
JOHN HARTMAN.

AUDITOR
ADAM C. MUSSELMAN.

COMONER
DR. A. NOEL.

The Election.

To-day, is a highly important one; and it behooves every good friend of his country to be up and doing. The sympathizers with Rebellion must be told to-day that the friends of the Union are determined to crush Jeff. Davis and his northern friends; the latter by the powerful force of the ballot-box, the former by the strong arm of the Nation. Friends of the Union—loyal citizens—be at your posts to-day—and by a united effort, give such an expression of opinion in favor of CURTIN, AGNEW, and the whole County Ticket, as will show the pretended Peace-sympathizers, that the Rebellion must be crushed, and will. We need utter no argument—you are all alive to the crisis—do your duty, and all will be well!

A number of Union meetings have been held during the past week, in various parts of the County. They have all been well attended; and the Loyal citizens appear to be alive to the duty they owe their country to-day.

A large Union meeting was held in Gettysburg on Friday afternoon last, which was ably addressed by Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, in his happiest manner. He also, with others, addressed a large meeting in the evening, in place of Miss Dickinson, who was delayed on her way here. His remarks were received with great applause.

Miss Dickinson.

This gifted female lecturer, who was announced, would speak on Friday evening, at the Court-house, and an immense crowd from town and country were assembled to hear her. She was unavoidably delayed on the Railroad, and did not arrive until 2 o'clock on Saturday morning. Though laboring under a severe cold, she consented to address the people at 11 o'clock. The Court-house was crowded to excess. And such an address! There was but one general burst of admiration from all who heard her, that they never had listened to such a speech. Her distinct utterance, and the roll of her voice, with its vast compass, filled every part of the room, and even reached the street. It was remarkable in a young and interesting female as she is—while the glowing language and bold advocacy of all that would crush the unholy Rebellion, thrilled every heart. She had no sympathy for Northern sympathizers, and pretended Peace men—but pronounced it an imperative duty for all Loyal citizens to put them down at the ballot-box on the 13th of October. She spoke for an hour and a half—the time she could spare, as she left for York at 1 o'clock. The great crowd appeared entranced with her eloquence, and would have listened for hours; and when she ceased, they left the house with regret.

A Sad Case of Drowning.

We are pained to learn that, on Friday evening week, Mr. John A. Noel, of Buchanan Valley, was drowned in Wild Cat Branch of the Conowago, a short distance from his home. The heavy rain which had just fallen—the heaviest ever recollected—had swollen the stream to an extraordinary height. Mr. Noel, who had been to Mummaburg with the team, accompanied by his father, and on the return just after dark, did not suppose the stream dangerous, and drove in without fear. But the lead horse was at once swept around, and Mr. Noel, in getting off of the saddle horse and trying to reach the bank, was struck by the rapid current and carried down—to rise no more. His body was found about 2 o'clock next morning, two hundred yards below the crossing. His age was 36 years and 4 months. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his sad death. God comfort them.—Compiler.

Forty-two shares of Gettysburg Bank stock were sold, on Tuesday, at \$70 per share—original cost \$50.

The Rebel Invasion.

The Rev. Dr. JACOBS, Professor of Mathematics in Pennsylvania College, has just published a very interesting account of the Battles at Gettysburg, with a faithfully delineated Map of the Battle-field, prepared by himself from actual measurements, and giving distinctly all the positions of the contending armies. His notes on the Invasion are of deep interest, and will, we have no doubt, give his work a large sale. We understand the price is but 60 cents a copy—certainly very low for the work.

Henry W. Thorpe, Esq., at one time Principal of the Gettysburg Female Seminary, died at Elkton, Md., on the 1st inst. He was a fine scholar. England was his place of nativity.

The York and Wrightsville branch of the Northern Central railway has been completed, and was opened for business on Monday. It will be remembered that some twenty two bridges on this road had been destroyed by the rebels in June last.

The Inland Telegraph Company will soon have their line in operation along the entire route. The posts between this place and Chambersburg are being erected and are almost ready for the wires.

Despatches from the Army of the Cumberland, received in Washington, state that Rosecrans' communications, including his various lines of railroad and telegraph, are intact. The firing of the Rebel battery on Chattanooga, owing to the long range, inflicted little or no damage on our troops. No mention is made of the Rebel report that one of our pontoon bridges had been carried away by a freshet in the Tennessee river.

From Nashville it is feared that the Rebels engaged in the late raid on our communications are being rapidly pursued by General Mitchell. Blagie is represented to be very heavily reinforced since the late battle, and his force is now estimated to be one hundred and seventy-five thousand men. Letters from Memphis and Nashville mention the movement of large bodies of our troops towards Rosecrans, and the arrival of those forces, together with the accessions made to his army since the battle of Chickamauga, will no doubt place him in a position to soon resume the offensive and gain a decisive victory.

Special despatches to the American from Charleston harbor represent that on Friday, the 2d inst., there was considerable firing between our batteries and the Rebel Forts Johnston and Sumpter on James Island, and that Fort Sumter's ruins were briskly shelled for a short time. Our new works were rapidly approaching completion. A heavy gale occurred on Thursday night, the 1st inst., but no damage was done to any of the vessels of our fleet, they riding through the storm in safety. A later despatch says that on Tuesday last the Monitor Passat and Patuxent were at work, but that the army was quiet. Gillmore's preparations were near completion, and active operations were expected soon to be resumed. The Monitor Weehawken, which had been undergoing some repairs at Port Royal, had arrived at Charleston bar on the 4th inst.

A letter from New Orleans, dated September 21, reports that another Sabine Pass expedition was under way. The Texas expedition was advancing by Camp Bissland and Franklin to New Iberia. The Rebels are said to have evacuated Camp Bissland, and retired in the direction of New Iberia. That place is said to be strongly fortified, and it is supposed they will show fight there. If they do not, they can retreat toward Texas or the Red river country. It is said that on the retreat they destroyed everything of use on the plantations that could not be carried off; also that to create a scarcity of water, a far as they can, they destroy all the cisterns along the route. General Banks remains in New Orleans. As a line of telegraph is laid down as the army advances, the Commanding General of the Department will have rapid communication with the army in the field.

By the arrival at St. Johns, N. F., on Wednesday night, of the steamer Columbia, from Liverpool, we have three days later news from Europe. Earl Russell made an important speech on the American question, at Blairgowrie, in Scotland, in which he justified England in recognizing the Rebels as belligerents, and answered some of the imputations brought by the people of the North, particularly the speech of Senator Sumner. He also asserted that, although self-interest demanded that England should break the blockade of Southern ports, she prefers the course of honor, as it would have been infamous to break it. He showed that the Government had not sufficient evidence against the Alabama to detain her until after she sailed, and explained the difficulties in the way of interference in such cases. He asserted that the British Government was ready to do everything the duties of neutrality required and which is just to a friendly nation; but would not yield one jot of right to the menace of foreign Powers. He complimented the Federal Government and Mr. Seward upon the fairness with which they have, at all times, discussed the matters of difference; but said there were others, including Senator Sumner, who had noted differently. He denounced the efforts of those who sought to create trouble between America and England, and with expressions of friendship toward America asserted that all his efforts would be to maintain peace. The London Times regards the withdrawal of Mr. Mason as an evidence that the "Southern Confederacy" now leans solely on France, and expects some immediate action in its behalf from that Power. It says that the French Emperor has taken a position on the American continent which actually enables "this poor, harassed, unrecognized Confederacy to confer a favor on him."

Deserters from Lee's army say that the Rebel soldiers are becoming barefooted, and that apprehensions are felt by their officers that great suffering will ensue this winter among the troops unless the blockade of Charleston, through which port most of the foreign goods have reached the Confederacy, is raised speedily.

The Dead on the Gettysburg Battle-field.

The arrangements are nearly completed for the removal of the remains of the Union soldiers scattered over the Gettysburg battle-field to the burial ground, which is being prepared by the several States interested, for their reception and proper burial.

All the dead will be disinterred and the remains placed in coffins and buried, and the graves of those marked or known will be carefully and permanently re-marked in this Soldiers' Cemetery.

If it is the intention of the friends of any deceased soldiers to take his remains home for burial, they will confer a favor by immediately making known to me that intention.

After the bodies are removed to this Cemetery, it will be very desirable not to disarrange the order of the graves by any removals.

Agent for A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Gettysburg, Oct. 5, 1863.

The papers throughout all the States will confer a public favor by publishing the above.

Railroad Accident.

Wednesday night, about 9 o'clock, Edward McCarrall, a private in Co. E, 69th Regt. Penna. Vols., when crossing the track of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, near the depot, in Harrisburg, was caught by a locomotive and horribly mangled. One of his legs was broken and the other torn to atoms, and his head was considerably bruised. He was carried to the Chestnut Street Hospital, where he was promptly attended to by the physicians, but owing to great loss of blood, the soldier died at five o'clock in the morning. Mr. McCarrall belonged to Philadelphia, and was on his way home, from the Gettysburg hospitals. His remains were sent home for interment.

Horrible Murder by Rebel Guerrillas.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—Major Wilman, of the 18th Kentucky Regiment, who was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, and who lately returned home, was taken from his house in Pendleton county, Kentucky, on Monday, by a gang of rebel guerrillas, stripped of his clothing, and then tied to a tree and shot. Five of the murderers have been caught and brought to this city to-day.

Advices from Charleston to Saturday afternoon state that our batteries were engaged in shelling James Island, and the Monitors were with Moultrie and Sumter. Rebel accounts up to Wednesday say that an attack was made on the frigate New Ironides on Tuesday, in which they claim to have damaged the vessel. There was little firing on Wednesday. The Rebels think that our works on Morris' Island are nearly completed.

Capture of Letters to Jeff. Davis.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Among the letters to Jefferson Davis recently captured is one written by General Gadsden, of South Carolina, dated Mexico, as far back as 1854, when Davis was Secretary of War, developing the scheme of a great Federation of the West India States, including Cuba, to be a formidable naval and commercial power, stimulated in their prosperity and advancement by African slavery, as now existing in the Southern States, where Southern planters of enterprise would find space and inducements enough to seek new homes for themselves and domestic in the most lovely domains of God's creation, and all united in harmony under one homogeneous American system.

The em-saries of Jeff. Davis are still engaged in steamboat burning. The last and most shocking case is reported in a despatch from Cairo of the 3d inst. On Tuesday morning last the steamer Robert Campbell, from St. Louis, bound to Vicksburg, with troops on board, was fired near Milliken's Bend, and the flames spread so rapidly that the passengers were forced to jump overboard before the boat reached the shore. Forty lives are said to have been lost. A despatch from St. Louis states that the steamers Chancellor, Forest Queen and Catalina were also fired on Sunday afternoon at the levee of that city, and the last two were utterly destroyed. Several lives are supposed to have been sacrificed.

ARREST OF A MINISTER.—The Rev. C. Z. Baird was arrested in this city on Saturday week, by one of Col. Fish's detectives, charged with having visited Richmond several times within the last few months, and carrying thither contraband news. When arrested he had upon his person \$4,370 in Southern bank notes, and a number of letters, &c. To what denomination he belonged was not stated. He was locked up in the provost jail to await further hearing. He had just arrived here from Lancaster, Pa., where, it was said, he had just taken a number of letters, &c., from the South.—Bull. Sun.

A letter from Newbern, North Carolina, dated September 30, says:

The gunboat Bombshell, Captain Brinkerhoff, left Newbern a few days ago under sealed orders and made a reconnaissance of Pasquotank river, which empties into Albemarle Sound. Landing a boat's crew near Elizabeth City the men were captured by Rebels, when Captain Brinkerhoff opened a vigorous fire on the town, doing considerable damage.

STRICT MEASURES ADOPTED AGAINST THE GUERRILLAS AND THEIR SYMPATHIZERS.—Col. Lowell, of the Second Massachusetts cavalry, commanding the cavalry brigade in front of the defenses of Washington, has instructed his scouts and squadrons actively engaged in the pursuit of Mosely to burn every house where a rebel is found. This course has been adopted by Col. Lowell as the only means to rid Fairfax and Loudoun counties of the daring and mischievous marauding bands which have caused annoyances and committed depredations that have been tolerated too long.—N. Y. Herald.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—An individual who was detected in smuggling liquor to the soldiers at the garrison at Carlisle, a few days ago, contrary to regulations, was tied up to a tree and afterwards drummed off the premises.

Gen. Lee's report of the Pennsylvania campaign is printed. He admits large losses but gives no figures. The object of the movement was to break up the Federal summer campaign, repossess the Shenandoah Valley, and transfer the war to the north side of the Potomac.

Pennsylvania Regiments at Chickamauga.

A letter from Col. Haubright, of the 79th Pennsylvania, to his wife, dated 24th ult., says:

"Col. Miles is missing. The last I saw of him was on Saturday night, but the darkness prevented us from knowing his fate. My opinion is that he is wounded and a prisoner. * * * The 79th has lost about 140 officers and men, and it is a miracle that any of us are living after being exposed to such a terrible fire. * * * I have now only 100 men fit for duty."

Lieut. James D. House, of company K, 77th Pennsylvania, has written home to his parents, and says that the regiment suffered very much in the recent battles, and that nearly all the officers were taken prisoners. Among them he mentions the following: Col. Rose, Lieut. Col. Pyfer, Major Philips, Captains Shroder, McDowell, and Robinson, and Lts. Cochran, Garbett, and Krops. The regiment lost 114 in killed, wounded, and missing. Col. Rose, commanding the regiment, is from Pittsburgh, and Major Philips from Scranton. The regiment was originally formed of companies from Lancaster, Luzerne, Franklin, and Allegheny.

The news from Tennessee is very encouraging. A Louisville despatch, said to be worthy of credit, states that General Burdette has driven the enemy before him southward, to the Hiwassee river, and eastward as far as Greeneville, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. By this means we now hold all the passes to North Carolina, and the right wing of Gen. Burdette's army is put in communication with the Army of the Cumberland. Bull's Gap, Tennessee, where General Carter is holding the Rebels in check, is in Hawkins county, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, fifty miles west of Jonesboro', and about the same distance southwest from Cumberland Gap. Our cavalry had previously occupied Jonesboro', or had proceeded that far on their mission to destroy railroad communication.

A Washington correspondent says of General Hooker's movements: "He is to be under Rosecrans and is to command part of the reinforcements sent to Chattanooga. It is pretty generally known that the Government is exerting itself to the utmost to give Rosecrans troops enough, not simply to remain safely on the defensive, but to assume the offensive at once. Hooker will have charge of one of the largest corps of the Army of the Cumberland, and he has few superiors as a corps commander in the country. He accepted the appointment readily, although it is a step down the ladder, and it was a fine exhibition of patriotism as well as good sense for him to take it unhesitatingly."

Despatches from Bragg's army up to Tuesday—contained in the Richmond papers of Thursday—state that on Monday the Rebels commenced shelling Chattanooga from Lookout Mountain. General Rosecrans' batteries replying briskly. A despatch dated on Wednesday states that there had been no firing on either side up to eleven o'clock on that day. The Tennessee river was rising rapidly, and one of Rosecrans' pontoon bridges is said to have been swept away.

Gen. Steele's army is now in quiet occupation of the heart of Arkansas, with headquarters at Little Rock. Gen. Davidson has returned from pursuit of the flying Rebels, having followed them a distance of forty or fifty miles and found their columns dispersing as they went along. The railway from Little Rock to Memphis is in operation from the former place to Duvall's Bluff, on White river, and probably before two weeks the iron horse will extend his trips to the Mississippi, opposite Memphis.

A letter from Nashville, dated October 1, says that travel has been temporarily suspended on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which will be used exclusively by the Government in the meantime. Reinforcements are literally pouring down from Louisville, and the shriek of the locomotive is heard night and day on the roads hither and thither to Nashville and the ports southward.

A force of two thousand Rebels, under Murmadoke, are reported to have entered Southwestern Missouri for raiding purposes. Our troops were concentrating from all points for their capture. The guerrillas continued their ravages in Kentucky, efforts for their suppression having thus far proved unavailing.

The latest accounts from Charleston are brought by a native of Connecticut, who escaped from the hot bed of rebellion a week or ten days ago. He says that the inhabitants of Charleston are fast leaving the city in apprehension of its bombardment. His description of the obstructions makes them out to be even more formidable than has been supposed. According to his account four lines of piles stretch across the harbor, one of which is twenty-five feet wide. Between these rows of piles are masses of stone. This refuge thinks that it would require the labor of a year to remove these obstructions, even were there no interference by Rebel cannon.

Admiral Dahlgren, in private letters received by the last steamer from Charleston, says that the reports that he has had any disagreement or serious difference of opinion with General Gillmore are utterly without foundation. As regards his health, he writes that he is very much better, and will be all right in a few days. "The work," he says, "has never taken the steel out of me." He disposes of one of the Rebel lies as follows: "I see by the papers that the Rebels not only declined my request to give up Sumter, but called the demand puerile and unbecoming, which is a lie outright. No such language was used. It is a poor effort of some of the chivalry to brag up their cooing spirits."

BEWARE OF THAT DANGER!—Most of our diseases arise from our own disregard of the laws of life; a cold becomes a sore throat, heartiness, difficulty of breathing, cough, &c. Now a single 25 cent box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers will prevent all these serious consequences. Sold by all druggists.

A single firm pays one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year to the London Times for advertising.

By the arrival at New York on Monday of the steamers City of London, Glasgow and Sidon, we have files of foreign journals to the 24th ult. The news is one day later than that brought by the Saxonia, and telegraphed from Cape Race. It is now positively asserted that Maximilian has accepted the Mexican crown at all risks and perils, renouncing his rights and prerogatives as the nearest collateral Prince to the throne of Austria. The Times assumes that Great Britain will acknowledge and favor the new regime in Mexico. The reply of Prince Gortschakoff to the French and Austrian notes on the Polish question has been published, together with accompanying memoranda. These replies manifest the same firm tone as that addressed to England. Russia will not admit the right of Europe to interfere in her internal affairs. Russia was actively engaged in warlike preparations. The English press generally comment upon the recall of Mr. Mason from England. There is little regret and a great deal of sarcasm in their remarks. American topics were still greatly discussed in England, but there was a general admission even by those journals which have been most strongly pro-Southern, that the Rebel cause showed signs of utter ruin. The Confederate loan had again declined to 40 or 25 per cent. discount.

The withdrawal of Mr. Mason, the Confederate Commissioner, from London, excites considerable remark in the late English papers. The London Herald says: "Mr. President Davis has come to this determination reluctantly. To him and to his people the evil results of this complete rupture must be immediate. To us they are more remote."

The Herald asserts that even the unofficial reception of Mr. Mason excited displeasure at Washington. The Manchester Guardian, of the 23d, says:

"According to an announcement made yesterday, Mr. Mason, the Confederate States Commissioner, has broken off diplomatic relations with the English government and retired to Paris. It will excite some natural amusement to hear of the rupture of a bond which certainly never previously existed. Many malicious people will say that Mr. Mason would only have been too happy to have some connection to break. The official relationship between himself and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs has been all on one side. For the space of a year and a half he has been endeavoring to open a conversation, which Earl Russell, adhering to the rule laid down by him, has been obliged to decline. He has sought for personal interviews, and written both in private and public form, but has always found the door of the Foreign Office politely closed against him, or had his communications replied to with a simple acknowledgment that they had been received. It is, in fact, this persistent refusal of intercourse which has at last broken down the patience of the southern envoy or his superiors."

A GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR PREDICTED.—Gentlemen who are accustomed to watch the current of European politics, and are in receipt of private correspondence from well-informed sources abroad, predict that a great and general war, growing out of the Polish question, will convulse Europe by next Spring. It is believed at St. Petersburg that Russia will then have one million men under arms, and will be prepared for any emergency. It is conjectured here that the true explanation of the appearance of Russian vessels of war in our waters is to secure them from being blockaded in home ports, as was the case during the Crimean war.

A NEW REBEL LOAN IN FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the London Post says: "It is reported in Paris that the agents of the Confederate Government are again at work here in order to raise a new loan, or rather to augment the figures of the old debt. The French Government will certainly not throw any difficulty in the way of the Southerners. The public, however, have lost a little of their faith in the power of the South to sustain the exhausting process which seems to be the policy of the North."

It is stated that a wicked plot has been discovered, at the head of which is Jeff. Davis and his advisers at Richmond, to destroy all the steamboats navigating the Mississippi. Men were employed to take passage on boats and set them on fire, for which they were to be paid liberally by the rebel Government. It is further stated that the second who fired the shot, the vessel on which the lamented Theodore Fisher perished, arrived safely at Richmond, and received his pay on account on \$100,000. And yet these rebel incendiaries are the scoundrels who command the sympathies of George W. Woodward, who asks the votes of the people of Pennsylvania.

A Cairo despatch announces the burning of the steamer Robert Campbell, on Tuesday a week, near Milliken's Bend. Twenty-two lives were lost. The fire was the work of an incendiary, who by this time may be in Richmond receiving the price of arson and blood at the hands of the sanctimonious and devout Davis.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—A blockade runner, captured to-day while attempting to cross the Potomac, furnishes interesting news from Charleston.

On the 28th of September. The torpedoes sunk by the Rebels in the harbor have become perfectly useless from their long immersion in the water, and cannot be fired from the galvanic batteries on shore. During the bombardment of Fort Moultrie our gunboats were over them several times, and everybody in Charleston expected to witness the ascent of our iron-clads. The idea of raising the blockade through the agency of torpedoes has been abandoned. People are removing their goods from the city, very fearful of the opening of the bombardment. They are terribly afraid of Greek fire.

SINGULAR DEATH.—Andrew Slavin, a night watchman in a foundry in Jersey City, died on Saturday from the effects of burns received on the 1st inst. The deceased, it appears, had some loose matches in the pocket of his pantaloons. While on duty at night he laid down and fell asleep. In that state it is supposed that he turned over, thus producing a friction which set the matches in a blaze, and burned his person so badly that he died as above stated.

Thanks and Praise by the Nation.

It will be seen by the following Proclamation that the President has designated the last Thursday in the month of November as a day for thanksgiving and praise to the Ruler of the universe for His manifold blessings to us as a people. There is, indeed, great cause that we should be thankful, and that the people should pour out their hearts in acknowledgment of the good vouchsafed to them amid the trials of a civil war which is without a parallel in the history of the world:

A PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—The following Proclamation has just been received: BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

The year that is drawing towards its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added, which are of such an extraordinary nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever-watchful providence of Almighty God.

In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to provoke the aggression of foreign States, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere except in the theatre of our military conflict, while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union.

Needful diversions of health and strength from the fields of peaceful labor to the National defence have not arrested the plow, the shuttle or the ship. The axe has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines are full of iron and coal and of the precious metals, and have yielded more abundantly than heretofore.

Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege and the battle-field; and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect a continuance of years, with a large increase of freedom.

No human council hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, has nevertheless remembered mercy. It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently and gratefully acknowledged by the whole American people.

I do, therefore, invite my fellow citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea, and those who are sojourning in foreign countries, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and praise to our beneficent Father, who dwelleth in the heavens; and I recommend that while offering up the ascriptions justly due to Him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our perverse-ness, and disobedience, commend to His tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility and union.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 3d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Handsome prizes are constantly falling to the lot of the Navy. An arrival from Port Royal informs us of the

any town in the United States.
June 2.

